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BY THOMAS SMITH,
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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary Powers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act passed on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," as is contained in the first section of the said act, and which was revived and continued in force for the time therein mentioned, by an act entitled, "An act to revive and continue in force for a further time, the first section of an act entitled, "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," passed on the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, be, and the same is hereby

continued in force until the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen:

Provided however, That the additional

duty laid by the said section shall be collected on all such goods, wares and merchandise liable to pay the same as shall have been im-

ported previous to that day.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the house of representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the
United States and President of the senate.

January 31, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To empower the secretary of the treasury to decide on the case of the ship Eliza-Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hubbel, and in the case of the ship Mary and Frances, belonging to Nathaniel Goddard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to make the same decision on the case of the ship Eliza-Ann of New York, purchased by Ezekiel Hubbel of William Lyman, the acting agent of Joshua Jones and Son, and in the case of the ship Mary and Frances, of Boston, owned by Nathaniel Goddard, as he

would have made, had application been made to him previous to the removing of the disability incurred by the said Ezekiel Hubbel and the said Nathaniel Goddard: Provided however,

That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrict the secretary of the treasury from requiring satisfactory proof of the fairness of every act having relation to these transactions.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to render effectual the decision of the secretary of the treasury, should it be in favour of the said Ezekiel Hubbel and Nathaniel Goddard, or either of them.

H. CLAY, Speaker of
the house of representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the

United States and President of the senate.

January 31, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the time of holding the district courts, within and for the district of Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court within and for the district of Connecticut, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesdays of February, May, August and November in each year, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: and that all actions, suits, writs, process, pleadings, or other proceedings, commenced or to be commenced, or which are now pending in the district court, in said district, may be returned to, and shall be continued to the district court, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, as is hereby provided.

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H. CLAY, Speaker of
the house of representatives.

GEO: CLINTON, Vice President of the

United States and President of the senate.

February 6, 1812.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FEB. 4.

DEBATE ON THE NAVY BILL.

The 2d section, providing for ten additional frigates, having been rejected in committee of the whole, the question occurred on agreeing with the committee in the rejection of that section.

Mr. Williams said, a navy was unnecessary. The existence of the nation depended no more on a naval establishment than on a system of air-balloons. We were born as a nation without a navy; we were triumphantly brought through the revolution without a navy; we have since risen to grandeur, and acquired an unparalleled amount of mercantile tonnage and prosperity, without one; and he therefore inferred that we could now do without. A navy was unsafe; it had always deceived the best hopes of the best people on earth who

had depended on a navy for its protection and prosperity. When his learned colleague (Mr. Cheves,) than whom no man was better read, had alluded to the naval powers of Venice, Genoa and Holland, he had forgotten Switzerland, who had no navy, and who maintained her liberties and independence for 200 years after Venice was destroyed. Navies had preserved no nation, England excepted; and it was impossible that she could exist much longer. But, he said, the naval force which this nation could raise would not only be unnecessary and unsafe, but inadequate to the purposes for which it was wanted. Would you, sir, leave the land where you are omnipotent against your enemy, and launch forth into the ocean to seek disgrace and disfigure?

G. Britain had, lying up in ordinary, vessels enough to subdue the navies of the whole world, our little force included. It gave him pain to extol the resources of the enemy; but he could not conceal the truth. He wished it were otherwise. He felt for the sufferings which she had inflicted on his country. They inspired him with a passion, which he could too little conceal. Sir, I feel a deadly hate against G. Britain. Yes, sir, if the red artillery of Heaven were in my hands, I'd soon drive the fast-anchored *Iste from her moorings!* I would soon make the aggressors on both sides of the channel expiate with horrible blood the injuries they have inflicted upon our neutral rights. But it could not be done by any naval force within the means of this nation. A navy would be excessively burdensome to the people: he considered it, too, only an appendage of executive power, and he had no stomach to vote appropriations to extend the blaze of executive majesty across the Atlantic.

Mr. W. said, he should say no more, had not his hon. friend (Mr. Cheves,) borne so hard upon their political friends for their neglect, as he termed it, on the subject of the navy. He thought he might have spared his own party; and to support a navy, was to abandon all the doctrines which they had formerly held. It was the advocates of the navy who had given up commerce; they say, you cannot protect it beyond the Gulph Stream. What was to become of the commerce beyond the Gulph Stream, on the ocean, in the Baltic and the Mediterranean?

It was this foreign commerce which, more than the coasting trade, wanted protection. A gentleman (Mr. Widgery) had said, that the majority were not disposed to protect commerce. If Mr. Williams were to indulge in the expression of his feelings, he would say that such a man deserved a strait jacket. They had done everything to protect commerce. The navy would not be adequate, either to the defence of our commerce or our maritime frontier. The British navy would crush our 12 seventy-fours, which his colleague proposed, station them where you will, as easy as he could crush an egg-shell. He contended that a sailor was more expensive to us than a soldier; that the estimates for the navy were always less than the expenditures, until last year. He thought Mr. Hamilton entitled to credit; he knew him to be an honest man, and an honest man was "the noblest work of God." If he held the key of the strong box, it would be safe. But by some means or other, there had been the most unaccountable waste and extravagance heretofore in the navy department. He hoped there was a power somewhere to be at all eat up.

In 1810, he said G. Britain had 151 vessels of war stationed on the W. India and American stations. He would ask his hon. colleague, what chance could his twelve 74's stand of defending our whole maritime frontier, against such a force? Would his friend place the sweet little darling, who daily greets him when he returns from his hall to his lodgings, would he station this little babe to protect his house against the robbers of the night? It was in opposition to all his pride and feelings to state these things of the resources of G. Britain. His friends seem to speak of 25,000,000 of dollars, as if they were 25 black-berries, or could be picked up like so many pebbles along the strand. The people would suffer enough by the war, without adding the expenses of a useless navy. This was the most inauspicious moment for the subject to be agitated. Your Secretary of the Treasury has not the ingenuity to devise enough species of property on which to raise the necessary direct taxes to support the war. No man in his senses could think of voting away 25 millions on the navy for the protection of commerce, when we were told that our revenue from commerce would not exceed two and a half millions annually. He could not but admire the ingenuity of his hon. colleagues (Messrs. Cheves and Lowndes,) who seem to support their navy like twin brothers, in manning it. They proposed to starve the seamen into our ships of war! He thought this no better than impressment. He said, that if we fought the British seamen, we should have a noble foe to contend with. He should not deprecate their

merits. But he did believe that a naval force would be necessary to preserve the union; and were the resources of the nation in a situation to bear it, he would, on this consideration alone, vote for naval supplies. The union was a cause dear to every feeling of his heart. He said, no man had a more exalted opinion of the noble gallantry of the American naval officers than he had; and he should regret to send these gallant spirits on the ocean, with a pitiful force, to be cut off from their country. He said, the augmentation of the navy would destroy the party in power; it was the mad naval extravagance of the mad administration in '98, that hurled them from office. He believed that the republicans of S. Carolina would experience a similar fate, if they supported similar measures. He looked for the prosperity of commerce to the freedom and invigorating principles of our institutions, and to the sunshines of protecting duties. He did not wish to divert a cent from the army; he wished the storm of war to fall on the Canadas; he wished it to be the most bloody war ever recorded. This would establish the American name to the end of time; it would command peace and respect to us.

Mr. Cheves said, the honorable gentleman had declared that a navy was unnecessary, because the nation were born without one. A natural man was born without clothes, and yet the hon. gentleman would hardly desire to see him exhibited to the world in this figure. The militia were born without arms; but he presumed his worthy colleague would hardly send this his favorite species of defence into the field without a musket and bayonet. The gentleman complains of the censures bestowed on the republicans for their neglect of a navy. Mr. C. asked, would he not allow him to confess his own sins, and to say that he himself had been wrong? He had once been an anti-navy man; he confessed his error. Did not armies and direct taxes, as much as a navy, and more, drive the last administration out of power? and yet the hon. gentleman, the high priest of republicanism, has voted for an army, and intends to vote for taxes. This only proved that it was not these acts themselves; but the application of them in '98, which rendered the administration unpopular. Again: Sir John Sinclair was cited the other day to prove that the British navy had produced all the wars of G. Britain: and this same Sir John had written a treatise to prove that the best mode of defence for England, or the best substitute for her navy, would be to station large guns—such as would suit for the great ship of his hon. friend from Tennessee (Mr. Rhea!) he presumed—all around the Island of G. Britain, at the distance of 100 yards apart: Such were the opponents of a navy. It appeared to Mr. C. that gentlemen were determined to oppose the establishment of a reasonable naval force, whether they had arguments or not. They reminded him of an ancient epigram, which he had read—

"I do not like you, Doctor Fell,
The reason why, I cannot tell,
I do not like you, Doctor Fell!"—(A laugh)
Mr. C. said, G. Britain was more vulnerable on the ocean, than on land. Her commerce was her most important possession; and we could inflict a deeper wound on her with our twelve 64's and privateers, than with all the armies which we could raise to take Canada. His calculations in relation to the expences of these ships, were not founded on estimates, but on actual expenditures on the present naval establishment; so that his hon. colleague was mistaken in this respect. He conceded with that gentleman, although he had not seen the necessity of such a concession, that the British naval officers and mariners would be a noble foe to contend with; but would he desire that I should, by placing before the precious babe to whom he has alluded, the terrific soldier, stangle his infant ardor and courage? Would he have me to inspire him with meanness and fear? or would he not have me to cherish in my son that noble courage and patriotism, that heroic spirit, which animate the bosom of the hon. gentleman himself? He said, the navy ought to be the favorite child of the nation.

Mr. Williams observed, that as his colleague had honored him with the title of high priest of Republicanism, he hoped that as soon as he established his navy, he should have the pleasure of greeting him as its high admiral!

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, On the Bill concerning a Navy.

Mr. H. Clay, rose to express his views on the bill before the committee. He said as he did not entirely participate in the sentiments of gentlemen who had spoken of a navy, he felt bound to trouble the committee with his ideas. He applauded the temper and dignity which he should always be proud to see prevail on all occasions. He said, it appeared to him, on the one hand, that some gentleman had been heretofore too much disposed to run into all the extravagance of an overgrown navy; and on the other hand, he had re-

gretted to see a disposition not to extend to commerce that reasonable naval protection of which it was susceptible, and to which it was entitled. Mr. Clay adverted to that part of the president's message to congress, which called their attention to such provisions on the subject of a naval force as were suited to the exigencies of the nation, and in which he recommends the purchase of imperishable materials for its augmentation according to circumstances. The president no doubt had in view the increase of the navy when he had submitted this recommendation; and Mr. C. expressed a coincidence of views with the executive on this subject. Gentlemen had been unnecessarily alarmed about the danger of navies to our liberties. They were not like standing armies. The federal convention had exhibited no manifestations of jealousy in relation to a naval force. While they carefully restricted congress with respect to armies, they had left them free to use their unlimited discretion in creating and regulating a navy. No nation had lost its liberty or independence from possessing a naval force; and he should reason as sensibly as those gentlemen who had inferred our destruction from such a force, because Greece, Carthage and Rome, who were once naval powers, had been destroyed, if he were to say that we ought not to have been instituted a free government, because those free republics had at last been subverted. But, said gentlemen, a navy will produce war with other nations, and our liberties will thus be destroyed. Sir, if you wish to avoid collision, you had better abandon the ocean. Give up all your commerce, all your prosperity; your national wealth, and affluence, and then you may avoid the calamities of foreign warfare! Commerce is the cause of war; and you must remove the cause before the effect will cease. But he hoped they were not disposed to do this. The nation had ample security against abuse in the representative principle, which no other nation enjoyed. If their servants should at any time attempt to create an extravagant naval force, they would interpose the proper corrective and remove them. He said, he should even be opposed to laying a tax on the land for the support of a power on sea; but the revenue derived from the sea could justly be applied in part to the creation of means for the protection of commerce. There were three descriptions of naval force. The first would be a force competent to cope with the maritimes nations of Europe on the ocean. Such a navy was unattainable, and would perhaps never be desirable to this country. It would be extreme folly to attempt to raise it. The second would be a force fully adequate to the protection of our coasting trade, the mouths of our great navigable waters, our harbors and cities, against any maritimes force which any foreign nation might dare to detach against them. A navy to this extent, though not attainable at present, he hoped to see as soon as the means of the nation could afford it; it was beyond its present capacity. To his western friends, especially to his worthy Kentucky friends, from whom he felt himself with regret constrained to differ on this occasion, he would submit an authority in favor of a navy, which they would unquestionably deem to be entitled to the highest respect. Here Mr. C. cited a production of the late Col. Daveiss, the hero of Tippecanoe, in which he endeavours to demonstrate the utility and practicability of raising such a naval force as would protect the trade in our own seas, and harass, in time of war, the trade of the nations of Europe. The third kind of maritimes force, which might be created, and which the U. States were capable of supporting at this time, was one that could effectually resist and subdue any single frigate or ship which might attack our coasting vessels or audaciously insult our cities. Was there a man in this committee, who would not reproach himself, if N. York should be assailed, bombarded and sacked by an unprincipled foreign naval marauder? Shall this government follow the example of the miserable inhabitants of those cities, who fail to provide themselves with fire buckets and engines until the flames have consumed their dwellings? If you cannot punish the wolves of the forest or the sharks of the ocean, will you submit to every petty puppy that trips across your plantation to molest your flocks? He confessed, his blood boiled with indignation when he reflected on the impunity with which the Chesapeake had been outraged, and on the insolence of a single sloop of war before Charleston, who had defied the brave old fellow that commanded at the fort near that city. *That which was folly in 1779, might be wisdom now.* The circumstances of the nation did not justly justify the creation of a large navy; and well had the distinguished citizen, who now held the reins of administration, exerted the powers of his mind against such a measure. But *circumstances had changed*; and were our commerce not violated by the belligerents, we should have a revenue ample enough for the maintenance of a navy to answer every proper end.

But, said Mr. Clay, it was to him peculiarly interesting that a naval force should be raised for the protection of the mouth

of the Mississippi. He felt a deep interest in this subject; and strange as it might seem, he considered that if any part of the union emphatically demanded a navy for its defence, it was the western country. Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania were dependent for their agricultural and commercial prosperity on a single outlet to the ocean, liable to be blockaded up by a single British frigate. He would call the attention of western gentlemen to the time when the right of depot at New-Orleans had been interrupted by the Spanish government. They would recollect the sensation which then pervaded the whole western section of the union. A naval protection to the mouth of the Mississippi was necessary to prevent any foreign power from producing by its maritimes similar evils. He adverted to the revolutions in the new world. If Cuba should become independent, or should fall into the hands of Great Britain, the commerce and wealth of the western states would lie at the mercy of the privateers that might be sent from that island to harass and plunder the vessels employed in the exportation of their valuable agricultural products. He trembled for the existence of the union, when he reflected that by the occlusion of the Mississippi to the western states, and by affording facilities from Halifax to the commerce of the Northern states, Great Britain might excite jealousies and divisions among those two sections. Three British 74's by possessing themselves of Orleans and of Cape Florida, could make the western crops wither in its barns and barn-yards. *Mr. C. said the shepherd and his dog were not more necessary to protect the flock on the neighbouring mountains, than a naval force for the protection of commerce. Those who assert that commerce is not worth naval protection, must be willing to abandon it.* Were gentlemen willing to relinquish that foreign commerce which since the 4th of March, 1789, had produced a revenue of 191 millions of dollars, rather than make a generous effort to regain and secure it? Did they suppose their sea-faring brethren were entitled to protection? *It was in vain to attempt to supersede the commercial spirit of the nation; it was fixed; the die was cast.*

To illustrate the commercial habits and enterprize of the American people, he related an anecdote of a vessel built and cleared out at Pittsburgh for Leghorn. When she had arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the custom-house officer at Leghorn, who would not credit them, and said to the master, "Sir, your papers are forged; there is no such place as Pittsburgh in the world; your vessel must be confiscated!" The trembling captain laid before the officer a map of the U. States; directed him to the Gulph of Mexico; pointed out to him the mouth of the Mississippi; led him a thousand miles up it to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up to Pittsburgh. "There, Sir, is the port whence my vessel cleared out." The astonished officer, before he saw the map, would as soon have believed that this ship had been navigated from the moon! It was the imperious duty of government to protect commerce. He said, if the time ever arrived when Orleans should be in danger from a foreign naval force, he should shudder at the disclosure of the monstrous fact, possessing such a population as she had, that government were unable to afford her protection. Mr. C. said, he would not at this time vote for building any additional vessels, unless we had

ation, was filled with a million of dollars. The House concurred in the amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, the House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill to ascertain the western boundary of a tract of land reserved for satisfying military bounties, of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Continental Line. After some time spent therein, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Wednesday Feb. 5.

The Speaker laid before the House certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, expressive of their approbation of the course of policy pursued by the general government, and pledging their most cordial support.

On motion of Mr. B. Hall, these resolutions, with those of a similar nature received from other Legislatures, were referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

The Speaker also laid before the House, a memorial from the synod of Kentucky, sitting at Lexington, praying for the repeal or modification of that part of the post office laws which directs the carrying and opening the mail on the Sabbath, except in extraordinary occasions. Ordered to lie on the table.

A bill from the Senate, to promote the progress of science and useful arts, was twice read and referred to a select committee.

The bill for classing and arming the militia was read the third time; and the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was navigated, 58 votes to 55.

The bill supplementary to an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, passed the 12th of April, 1808, was read the third time, and passed.

The bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier, was read the third time; and on the question "Shall the bill pass its third reading?"

Mr. B. Hall called the yeas and nays upon the question. He stated that he had two objections to the passage of this bill: the one was, that the objects on which the expenditures were to be made were not specified; the other was, that in our present circumstances, it would be improper, in his opinion, to appropriate so large a sum of money as a million of dollars, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of War. He thought the money could be more usefully employed.

Mr. Rhea also spoke against the passage of the bill.

It was defended by Messrs. Cheves, Mitchell, Talmadge, Potter, Wright, Shufrey, and Wigdery, who stated that the appropriation was called for by the proper authority: that New-York and Rhode Island had been mentioned by the Secretary of War as requiring a part of the expenditure, but that the appropriation was intended to be left at large to be used as the President of the U. States may think proper, and according to existing circumstances; that it was impossible, at this time, to foresee what might be necessary in this respect; and that the President, who is entrusted with the use of the military force of the country, might very well be entrusted with the expenditure of this money, or any part of it, on such fortifications as he might deem it necessary to erect or repair.

The question on the passage of the bill was carried 88 to 23.

Thursday, February 6.

Mr. Morrow presented the memorial of a number of persons, complaining of the present mode of disposing of the public land; stating that they are poor and suffering, whilst thousands of acres of land the property of the U. States are lying unoccupied; that they consider every man entitled by nature to a portion of the soil of the country; that no man ought to possess more than 200 acres, and pray for relief.

Mr. M proposed to refer this petition to the Committee of Public Lands. The motion was first rejected; but on Mr. M's expressing a wish that this petition might have a reference, and moving to refer it to a select committee, stating the petitioners to be numerous and formed into a society, called the *True American Society*, partly living in the western part of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois Territory, a member who voted against the reference moved to reconsider the vote, which was done, and the memorial referred.

Mr. Poindexter presented a memorial from the Mississippi Legislature, praying for an extinguishment of certain Indian titles to lands in that territory—Referred.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing a detachment of the militia of the U. States. [The detachment is proposed to consist of 100,000 men.] Twice read and committed.

Mr. W. said, he was also directed by the same committee to offer a resolution for the adoption of the house, in relation to the bill for classing and arming the militia, rejected yesterday, owing to the absence of members from the house (for counting the whole house there would have been a majority of seven members in its favour.) Believing that the efficiency of the militia very much depended upon their being classed and armed, and it having been suggested as an argument against the passage of the bill that it would not be well received by the people, the committee wish that the people may have an opportunity of being made acquainted with the principles of the bill; and for that purpose, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be directed to publish in all the newspapers in which the laws of the U. States are published, the bill for classing and arming the Militia of the U. States, as engrossed and read a third time on the 5th instant.

This resolution was objected to, as establishing a precedent that might hereafter be attended with much trouble and expence; as whenever a favorite bill was lost, its friends would want to send it out to the people in this way; it was objected also, that it might be some be-

misunderstood for a law, instead of a rejected bill. The motion was disagreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the mounted Rangers; the bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment; the bill making appropriations for the Navy; and the bill making appropriations for the additional Military Force, were severally read the third time and passed.

Mr. Coudit said, that it might not be considered that those who voted yesterday against the passage of the bill for classing and arming the militia, were unfriendly to arming the militia, and believing there was a considerable majority of the house in favour of arming, he moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be directed to report a bill making provision for arming the militia of the U. States.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the house went into a committee, Mr. Dissau in the chair, on the bill relating to marriage licences, in Washington county, in the district of Columbia, and directing the application of the tax thereon.

Mr. Lewis said the bill proposed no new tax. The laws of Maryland already impose a tax of four dollars upon every marriage license, and marriage licenses issued in Washington county are now subject to this tax; this bill went only to appropriate the money for the promotion of learning in the district.

Mr. Clay (the speaker) knew not which most to admire, the conduct of the opposer or supporter of this bill. If he understood the gentleman last up, there is at present a law taxing marriages, but no authority to collect the tax, which is the same as if there was no law on the subject. As he thought with the gentleman first up, that marriages ought not to be taxed, but promoted, he should vote with him for striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Smiley said, it was a little singular that one *bachelor* should support this bill, and another oppose it. He hoped, however, there would be no difference of opinion amongst the married members on this subject. He would be in favor, rather of giving a *bounty* on marriages, than of laying a *tax* upon them.

The most memorable circumstances on the 11th of November here, was the abolition of the *Inquisition*—it was here they had their principal seat for all *Terra Firma*—but it is now no more.—The buildings which belonged to that Institution, are destined for Tribunals and other public useful purposes.

It is hoped that the late successes here will cement the harmony pervading in the interior. A great thing has been accomplished in doing away the *Inquisitions*, for though they did not venture at present to exercise their power to a great length, still their influence was great and baneful, and in every place they had their emissaries and adherents. Only two years ago they excommunicated every individual, who had any paper of the political changes at *Quito* in his possession, and who did not deliver it up to them: and if you reflect that excommunication from their church according to their creed, is the same thing, if not recalled, as eternal damnation, you will not wonder at the power they exercised, supported by superstition and ignorance.

The newspaper states more at large the occurrences as they passed, and contains the Declaration of independence of this province, which at present is called the state of *Carthagena*. Commerce is mostly dead, and the want of money extreme, yet it is expected that the government will now receive some supplies of money from the interior.

Some irregular debate took place on the propriety of passing this bill at all. It was contended that the whole law having expired, it was altogether unnecessary, not to say improper, to pass a bill to repeal a section of that law.

It was replied by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and others, that as the passing of the bill would prevent any further trouble to the public officers and it could have no influence on any thing which had heretofore taken place, its passage was desirable.

The committee rose, and the house ordered the bill to a third reading.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee, Mr. Macox in the chair, on the bill to continue in force for a limited time the salaries of certain officers of government therein mentioned.

Mr. B. stated, that this bill was intended to continue in force a law passed in 1799, for increasing the salaries of the Heads of Departments and other officers of the government, which had been continued from time to time ever since. Mr. B. stated what the several salaries were before this law passed, and what they had been since, and left it for the committee to decide on the propriety of passing the bill.

Mr. Stanford disliked the phraseology of the limitation clause to this bill, which was "for three years and to the end of the next session of congress thereafter." He said the bill might as well be made for four years at once. He made two unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill in this respect.

Mr. S. then moved to amend the bill, by adding to the salary of the Post-Master-General (over and above the augmentation included in the bill) 500 dollars per annum; and to the first Assistant Post-Master-General 300 dollars.

A division of the motion was called for, and the addition to the Post-Master-General, was carried 58 to 24.

But the question being put on adding 500 dollars to the salary of the first Assistant Post-Master-General, it was opposed by Messrs. Bassett and Lacock, and supported by Mr. Talmadge. On motion of Mr. King, who thought it would be well to take a longer time to consider the subject, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

FOREIGN.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter, addressed to the editor of the *American Daily Advertiser* dated.

CARTHAGENA, DEC. 6, 1811.—"I have given you no accounts from here for a good while, for there was little of real interest to communicate. Near a twelve month ago, the provinces began to talk of forming a general Con-

gress and as yet that object is unaccomplished; it is, however, now expected to assemble in a place called Ibagué, in the province of Neiva, not far from *Sante Fe*, where the Deputies of *Carthagena* and of the interior provinces, are to meet.

Santa Martha, *Rio Hacha*, *Porto Bello* and *Panama*, have not joined in the measure, and whether *Quito* means to join itself, or will maintain a separate independent government, is not yet ascertained. Dissensions and mutual jealousies, have been predominant in all the provinces, and whether the expected Congress will be able to establish a well constituted General Government, is still to be seen. *Santa Fe* formed a constitution some time ago, which, however, must undergo changes, as being incompatible with the establishment of a respectable Federal government. *Carthagena* and *Santa Martha* are at open war, the latter place being strengthened by the disaffected natives of old Spain, who resorted to *Santa Martha* from here and other parts.

The only memorable event for a long time, happened here on the 11th of the last month, which produced a Declaration of Independence of any government in Spain—and though the tumult lasted several days, and thousands of the people had forcibly provided themselves with arms, not a life was lost. This circumstance several times repeated here and in *Santa Fe*, as it is a certain proof of moderation and good conduct, even in the lower classes, must induce every sensible mind to wish them possessed of good government, of which they show themselves unworthy.

The most memorable circumstances on the 11th of November here, was the abolition of the *Inquisition*—it was here they had their principal seat for all *Terra Firma*—but it is now no more.—The buildings which belonged to that Institution, are destined for Tribunals and other public useful purposes.

It is hoped that the late successes here will cement the harmony pervading in the interior. A great thing has been accomplished in doing away the *Inquisitions*, for though they did not venture at present to exercise their power to a great length, still their influence was great and baneful, and in every place they had their emissaries and adherents. Only two years ago they excommunicated every individual, who had any paper of the political changes at *Quito* in his possession, and who did not deliver it up to them: and if you reflect that excommunication from their church according to their creed, is the same thing, if not recalled, as eternal damnation, you will not wonder at the power they exercised, supported by superstition and ignorance.

The newspaper states more at large the occurrences as they passed, and contains the Declaration of independence of this province, which at present is called the state of *Carthagena*. Commerce is mostly dead, and the want of money extreme, yet it is expected that the government will now receive some supplies of money from the interior."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The sch. *Valona*, *Cook*, 41 days from *Bordeaux*, arrived at *Annapolis*, with *Brandy* and *Dry Goods*, to *Isaac McKim*. Left the River the 23d. December. Left at *Bordeaux*, the schooner *Thetis*. *Forlong*, of *Baltimore*; *Messenger*, *Forbes*, *do*. *Empress*, *Chayter*, *do*. *Kemp*, *Kelley*, *do*. *brig Inca*, *Thompson*, *do*. *scho. Rossie*, *Long*, *do*. *The Globe*, *Murphy*, of *Baltimore* at *Bayonne*: *Atlas*, *Forbes*, *do*. *scho. Flash*, of *New-York*; ship *Amanda*, of *Philadelphia* at *La Teste*; ship *John* and *Frances*, of *Charleston*, from *N. York*. Sailed in *co*. with *brig Tress* and *scho. Hotspur*, both for *Baltimore*. Saw in the *Gironde*, bound up, a long *scho.* from *Philadelphia*, with a white streak. Whilst laying in the river the ship *John* and *Frances*, of *Charleston*, from *N. York*. Sailed in *co*. with *brig Tress* and *scho. Hotspur*, both for *Baltimore*.

Saw in the *Gironde*, bound up, a long *scho.* from *Philadelphia*, with a white streak.

Whilst laying in the river the ship *John* and *Frances*, of *Charleston*, from *N. York*.

By this arrival, newspapers and letters to the 20th Dec. have been received, for the use of which the Editor of the *Federal Gazette* is indebted to the politeness of several mercantile friends.

The French papers contain extracts from London papers to the 6th Dec. inclusive, two days later than the *New-York* accounts—but no English news.

The French Editors publish our Presidents Message at full length, without comment.

The arrival of such a Minister as *Joel Barlow* continued to afford pleasure in France; but we are unable to discover anything that had been effected, or even hinted at, in the way of negotiation with him, since his flattering reception.

No army news of importance. The French claim some advantages from partial engagements, in the East of Spain, under *Sucre*, subsequent to the fall of *Sagunta*. The Prussian army is reduced to the peace establishment. There continued a suspension of hostilities between the Turks and Russians; but the latter demanded terms which the Turks would not concede, and active hostilities were expected to recommence. Some failures in *Vienna* are spoken of by the French Journals as resulting from hazardous speculations—but what in they do not mention.

Captain Cook, has despatches.

Markets good. Flour (at 55 to 60 francs) and rice in demand. Public opinion, as far as could be ascertained in France, favourable to America.

The decree admitting the *Valona* (and others) was obtained on the 28th November.

February 22d, 1812.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED BORDEAUX, NOV. 30.

Since our last advices there has been no change affecting our commercial relations, nor any material alteration in the market. Notwithstanding the large quantities of *Sugar* and *Coffee* sold by government within the last two months, these articles continued in demand, and will no doubt command high prices, as long as the present system is maintained, and they import under imperial licences only. This government appears desirous of encouraging the importation of *Rice* and *Flour*, harvest being short in several parts of France. New Rice 60 fr. per 100lb. free of duty, which is reduced to 5 sols per quintal. Flour worth 60 francs per barrel. Hides, Potash and dried Codfish meet ready sales. Fine Cottons daily becoming more scarce and much demanded—inferior qualities unsaleable, government had sold large quantities at low prices.

Translated for the *Federal Gazette*.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Letters from Dublin announce that great disturbances continue in the county Down, it is said that the rebels have taken a most diabolical oath of a nature so atrocious that we almost hesitate to credit it.

By letters which government have received from lord Wellington, it appears that the general position of the army remains as heretofore, some private letters state that it is expected lord Wellington is about to move towards *Badajoz*; whilst others from Portugal conjecture that his next movement will be towards the north.

A letter from Cadiz, dated 23d November, states that for some time previous nothing had transpired of importance in the neighborhood of that city. The official detail of *Blake's* disaster and the fall of *Saguntum* were received by the regency. The same day a letter addressed to the *Cortes* by the deputy *Valiente* was read, dated on board the ship *Asia*, where he had fled for safety. He announced in this letter that he had determined to withdraw to *Tangiers*.

The *Packet boat*, *Speedwell*, arrived at *Falmouth* the 3d inst. and brought despatches from *Gen. Blake*, relative to the battle of *Saguntum*. He acknowledged his loss to have been 4000 men, but says nothing of that of the enemy. He acknowledges that the affair has been a most unfortunate one for the Spaniards; it appears that since the battle he has retired under the walls of *Valencia*. The general opinion at Cadiz was that the city of *Valencia* would fall into the hands of the French. *Blake* has entirely lost the confidence of his army, and is publicly accused of treason in the late battle.

Statesman.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

We have intelligence from Copenhagen, that Mr. Erving, Special Minister from the United States at that Court, has at length received an answer to his remonstrance against the condemnation before the Tribunals of Paris of the American vessels brought into Danish ports. He is informed, that the Danish Admiralty Courts have no jurisdiction over the vessels in question, as they were captured beyond the limits of the Danish waters, or at the distance of more than four miles from the coast.

December 5.

The Catholic Delegates, after several days trial in Dublin, on a charge of holding elective meetings under the pretence of petitioning, have been acquitted. On the verdict being given, the court rang with acclamations, and some of the Jury were carried home in triumph by the populace.

December 14.

It was yesterday reported, that the physicians in attendance on the king at *Windsor*, had on Wednesday resolved to make an alteration in the treatment of his majesty's case, by returning to the less coercive measures which they

We were then as a band of brothers: the necessity of defending our settlements against the marauding savage told us the advantage of our union. All of us were poor and gained an honorable subsistence by the sweat of our brows. Strength and vigour the products of temperance and industry, enabled us to bear the many privations we then laboured under without inconvenience. No one assumed a lordly carriage to his neighbour. The light vestments now in use were not suited to our occupations: we wore hunting-shirts, mock-sashes and leggings: they shielded us from the inclemency of the seasons, and with them we were content. The honest and dishonest formed the only grades amongst us. Our young men resembled their sires, and our daughters were satisfied with their homespun habits. As often as I look back to those times, I sigh that they are no more; and whenever I meet with any one whom I then knew, no pleasure I now enjoy can equal that of conversing on the occurrences of those days of primitive simplicity.

At this time, particularly in our large towns, how many grades do we find? Persons of particular occupations and fashionable idlers league together and hold communion with none out of their circle. Plainness of dress and modest worth find sneers at every corner, while fine clothes and a brazen face will introduce turpitude wherever it may wish to be seen.

The ignorant farmer attracted by birds in borrowed feathers, notwithstanding the contempt with which he is generally eyed, yet on election days will come into their measures by a single solicitation. Fashionable men are not necessarily honest, yet fashion captivates such a large portion of the community, that she rules the roost: the fact is, she stares honestly out of countenance.

God prosper you, good sir, in your undertaking, and as long as you oppose the progress of vice, you shall have the best wishes of

ABNER SCROGGINGS.

Mr. Scroggins's evidence is not all that can be collected to prove the falling off from the stern republican character in this country. Scarcely can we find "an old residenter" in the state, who does not make the same complaints. The love of fashionable trifles among the people and the general idleness, particularly of the young men, declare that these opinions are not wholly originated in prejudice. When we view the rising generation, who have sprung from a virtuous and hardy race, may we not fear a more degenerate offspring will be theirs who proving too effeminate for republicans, will be reduced to slaves? I may be told that correct notions of liberty are still preserved inviolate, yet when vicious luxury shall have made the body weak, will this knowledge of principle alone, suffice in times of peril? Reason answers that we have much to fear, and history gives great plausibility to her forebodings. Could Augustus have attained the supreme power in the age of Cincinnatus? Could Philip have found his way into Greece at the time of the Persian invasion? We answer in the negative; for we recollect that the people at these epochs were strong in virtue. That the fate of those nations, once so glorious, may be avoided, let the citizens of Kentucky cultivate the republican virtues and banish the emblems of despotism. Republicans have ever carried a stern simplicity in their manners. Agriculture and the arts have not been looked upon by them as too degrading for their employment: an independence in action and sentiment has ever been theirs. Let this be your line of conduct, people of Kentucky: acquire a good knowledge of your rights, and your liberties will remain forever.

That a people may live free, as I have just hinted, they must likewise be enlightened. The intention of men may be pure, yet if they are ignorant they may be worked upon to their detriment. Of this fact the cantons of Switzerland are a melancholy attestation. The French held out to them a form of government which promised a more equal distribution of rights and privileges than they had before possessed—but the principles which had actuated France in the commencement of her revolution had ceased to operate, and when she fell, Switzerland was found in her ruins. The mind fortified by science can better withstand the allurements of fashion, for where we view them aright, what use the solid advantages which they confer? Let each citizen be informed of the true spirit of the constitution, that he may act aright the part it entails on him; let him study the advantages which it gives him that he may be anxious to preserve them.

To see the citizen, virtuous and intelligent is devoutly to be wished for; yet what will this avail if the fairer part of creation still retain their love of fashion? They are ranked in this country among rational beings—they are the partners, not the slaves of the citizen. Love has a strange influence on the character of man; he is too apt, particularly in civilized nations, to conform his sentiment and action to those of the fair by whom he is enamoured.

Jerry Broadbrib called on me this morning to know the progress of my labours. During his stay, like a true South countryman, turned the conversation on the ladies. At the word "lady" he flew into a violent rage, and almost swore (tho' swearing is against his creed) that lace-caps, corsets, naked frocks, turban bonnets and diamond ear-rings would eventually overturn the government. He said that he would wish, if it were not so undemocratic, that he for a few days could be Caligula, not that he loved power, but merely to commit to the flames all such trumpery; and if their wearers grumbled at this, he would give them the same fate with their precious gewgaws. I observed to him that the ladies were not so much in fault as the men, who encouraged them in their fancies, and concluded by telling him they were not slaves. Slaves, quotha, cried he, no by my faith, they are princesses, and tyranize over the men. He said he had never supposed that I would venture to advocate them—but for his part, he was so good a republican that he ever should oppose the approaches of tyranny, even if she came perched for protection on the back of a female. Boys, he thought, might be gazzled in that way, but old birds were not to be caught with chaff.

Jerry had scarce left me when I received the following letter. I recollect often to have seen the writer in the days of his glory. He was a most obsequious beau, and was most commonly known by the name of Pretty Timothy.

Trinity University, Feb. 24, 1812.

G. GRINDSTONE, Esq. B. A.

I have been a student of the institution whence I date this, for a much longer time than I have devoted to books. Shortly after, I came to Lexington, the brilliant eyes of Miss Anne Clarinda Trapp, convinced me that I had a heart and allure me to the dominions of Cupid. I quickly deserted the company of Horace and Virgil for the more delectable society of the lovely enchantress. At balls and plays I was her constant companion, and was soon known as her most obsequious admirer. Whenever she joined a party to any of the watering places, I argued that relaxation was necessary for the student and went along with her. I soon became a very fashionable young man, i.e. I ne-

ver had less than three cravats at once, wound round my neck; my clothes were of the newest cut and my whiskers trimmed on the most improved Philadelphia plan. Clarinda smiled, and I blest the fleeting hours.

Thus passed three sessions, far the happiest of the days of my life, when one evening as I was returning from a party where some Philadelphians had eclipsed me, I took the liberty to mention that I thought the Philadelphians a vain coxcombical set of scoundrels. At this declaration, Clara was so enraged, that I heard her corsets burst to give her indignant sides room for vibration. At her father's door I bade the accustomed good night, but Clara returned not my farewell. Next day I met her in the street: her nose was elevated as if in defiance of the Gods, and my bow and salutation were disregarded. I wrote her a billet-doux by my worthy friend Simon Scringe, Esq. asking a thousand pardons for my indiscreet philippic against the immaculate inhabitants of the great metropolis; but all in vain; I had sinned beyond redemption. She would not receive either letter or apology from so base a man, and told Simon to take back the letter to its impure writer. Since this sad catastrophe, the solitudes of the wilderness have been congenial to my soul. I am thoroughly convinced that one indiscretion may blast all the flattering expectations of a young man through life. What fair will now smile on the youth who had the effrontery to abuse the Philadelphians? *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

I write you my amour, trusting you will have my letter published, that all young men in love who feel inclined to abuse the Philadelphians, may know which side of their bread is buttered, and hold their tongues.

I am, sir, the truly miserable

TIMOTHY O. Q. SPRUCE.

Poor Tim is indeed chop fallen, and appears to have about brains enough to be troubled at his good fortune. I am surprised to see the fashions introduced through our eastern marts, from Europe, held in such request in this country. Let Philadelphia caps be brought to town, and all the old ladies, let it rain or shine, are at the milliner's. The young girls are apt scholars of their mammies, and are ever sighing for the latest Philadelphia cuts. This way of conducting things is no doubt advantageous to the milliners, and if the old folks will allow it, let them have the pleasure of raising the necessary funds. It is an opinion of my old crone Broadbrib, that ladies whose minds are thus occupied with the fashions, have but little time left to devote to useful pursuits. I have heard the old gentleman when a rainy day has put his system out of sorts, declare that fashionable ladies of all others, must enjoy themselves the least; for what is there in gewgaws, which can yield substantial pleasure. He talks much of the difference between the old Roman mothers, who inculcated lessons of patriotism & virtue, & the modern mothers whose greatest care are to see their sons fine dancers, and in good credit with the tailor and barber. These opinions of Jerry may all be the effects of the weather, yet he is so apt to stumble on the truth, that I would at least recommend to my fair readers, a serious consideration of them.

It is a fact which none can doubt, that the Kentuckians are not rich enough to keep pace with the princes and princesses of Europe, from whom their fashions are derived. Why then should they overleap their means to attain these? Would it not be far more prudent for all to resolve to establish customs better suited to their funds and government? reason answers yes, yet I am afraid the fair will say nay.

This number is much longer than was at first intended. Of the length of my first essay, the ladies complained bitterly, and this is on that score no less faulty. Above all things, I should like to please the ladies if I possibly could do it with convenience; yet when I recollect how fond they generally are of being heard out in their conversations, I can do nothing less than refer them to the good old golden rule,—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." For the sake of information to many of my female readers, I must tell them that this rule is to be found in the scriptures.

For the future, I shall spare less of my advice at a time, that I may hold out the longer; but for the present, good reader, if you have been so patient as to see me out, I bid you farewell.

GREGORY GRINDSTONE.

The two Boys sentenced to death for setting fire to Mr. Hunt's factory, have been reprieved by Gov. Scott. The reasons which are said to have induced the pardon, were their age, and some representations relative to the testimony, which were made to the governor.

The motives which influenced his excellency on this, and on every other act of his public life,

we shall never question, but will always do justice to; yet we cannot avoid questioning the propriety of the pardon at this time. The boys were fairly tried, and sentenced on their verdict of a jury, founded partly on their own confessions—and after the sentence, confessed their guilt in prison. What is this, but declaring that infancy is a protection for crime, and that boys may burn houses with impunity?

The offence has of late been a very common one; and particularly unfortunate have been some very useful, meritorious and spirited

owners of factories:—*Nine factories in a very short space of time have been reduced to ashes, and no punishment has been inflicted on an of-*

fender!

The felon who generally commits arson in the dead hour of the night, when the orderly citizen is asleep, can with difficulty be convicted for want of proof—and when that is obtained, punishment should be certain by way of example.

DIED at Frankfort, on the 16th inst. William Waters, late of Montgomery county, Maryland. At Washington city, on the 7th inst. Maj. Gen. Thomas Blount, a representative in Congress, from the state of North Carolina.

VINCENNES, Feb. 15.

The editor of this paper has seen a letter from Capt. Snelling, the commandant of Fort Harrison, in which he relates that he had been informed by the Indians, that a celebrated chief called White Pidgeon is now going the rounds amongst the several tribes with a speech from the British

Agency at Malden, the exact purport of

which the Indians who told the captain

could not learn, further than that they

were invited to Malden to get arms and

ammunition, which invitation they were

about to accept. The Indians further

told the captain that there was a constant

communication between two persons in

this territory and the British agent at

Fort Malden.

SUN.

The United States have, at different periods, appropriated 300,000 dollars for carrying on trade with the Indians, 10,000 of which remain in the treasury. We have seventeen in-

dian agents and assistants, the aggregate of whose salaries amounts annually to 12,650 dollars, paid from the treasury; and the aggregate of their annual allowance for subsistence, paid from the trading fund, is 4,583 dollars. The amount of returns is not precisely known.

The nominal number of troops, officers, and soldiers, in the old military peace establishment, and the additional military peace establishment, is 10,000; the actual number appointed and enlisted, is 5,549. *American.*

Various rumors have been widely circulated for a few days past of negotiations on the taps between our government and the British Minister. These rumors have even assumed body and form, so far as to designate the peculiar features of an ideal arrangement with as much precision as if such an arrangement had actually been made the subject of negotiation. We have every reason to believe that there is no foundation whatever for these ephemeral reports; and that there never was a more hopeless prospect of an amicable accommodation with Great Britain than at present.

Nat. Intel.

(CIRCULAR.)

FRANKFORT, January 13th 1812.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A personal interview in so extensive a country, with the citizens thereof, will be impracticable; permit me, therefore, through the medium of the press, to inform you, that I shall be a candidate in the next general election for the office of Lieutenant Governor. Should thirty years residence in Kentucky (the chief of which time has been devoted to the service of my country in her defence and Legislative councils,) justify my pretensions in your estimation, I shall be gratified. Should I be your choice, I shall in the discharge of the duty assigned me, consult the interest of the community, in such a manner as to meet the approbation of my conscience and my country.

YOUNG EWING.

TO THE FREE MEN OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

A personal interview with each, although much to have been preferred, being impracticable; permit me in this way, to announce to you a desire to serve you in the capacity of Lieutenant Governor.

I have resided among you for the last twenty-eight years—for nineteen of which, I have represented some portion of my country, in its Legislative Councils; to its records, and the recollection of those with whom I had the honor to serve, I would refer you for my political principles and public character. These, with my attachments to the views and conduct of the administration of the general government, and a community of interest in the prosperity of our own state, and of the union, are the only pledges I can offer, of my future course. If, upon enquiry you should be disposed to think favourably of my pretensions your support will add to the many obligations already conferred by a partial country, and an incentive to a vigilant exercise of my powers to maintain and promote her permanent interest.

I am, with great respect,

Your fellow-Citizen,

RICHARD HICKMAN.

[The following paper, in addition to those published in this paper of the 11th inst. were enacted by the last Legislature.]

89. An act establishing an additional term in the Fayette circuit and for other purposes.

90. An act to repeal the several acts concerning the inspection of tobacco in the town of Louisville.

91. An act to suppress private associations for the purpose of banking.

92. An act to divide this state into Congressional districts.

93. An act to amend the law authorising the appropriation of the lands acquired at the treasury of Tellico.

94. An act for the relief of the sheriffs of Gallatin and Wayne.

95. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Harrod.

96. An act concerning the general court.

97. An act to add a part of Clay and Rockcastle to the county of Madison.

98. An act to extend the law authorising a turnpike on the road leading from the counties of Madison and Lincoln to Goose creek salt works in Clay county.

99. An act concerning alimony and separate maintenance of wives and children abandoned by their husbands and fathers.

100. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Chasten, dec'd.

101. An act directing the mode of choosing electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States.

102. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Achilles Eastin, dec'd. and the heirs of Samuel Ingram, dec'd.

103. An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Robinson, dec'd.

104. An act for the relief of the surveyor of Nelson county.

105. An act fixing the ratio and apportioning the representation for the ensuing four years.

106. An act concerning the Kentucky Herald.

107. An act for the benefit of Andrew Burke and others.

108. An act to amend the several acts respecting election precinct in the county of Ohio.

109. An act authorising the trustees of the town of Nicholasville to sell real property in said town under certain restrictions.

110. An act authorising the sale and conveyance of part of the public ground of the county of Jefferson, in the town of Louisville.

111. An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the laws respecting cut money.

112. An act directing the duties of the sergeant of the court of appeals.

113. An act allowing compensation to the commonwealth's attorneys.

114. An act further to amend the law altering the mode of taking in lists of taxable property.

115. An act for the appropriation of money

RESOLUTIONS.

8. Concerning the militia law.

9. Respecting the claim of William Hunter.

10. Appropriating certain rooms in the state-house.

11. Respecting Daniel Boone.

12. On the subject of the national militia.

As from the great length of Governor Gerry's Speech, we cannot give it entire, we must content ourselves with the following extract from it:

"During your recess, I have received several anonymous threats of assassination, for having supported the National Government; and had they been confined to myself, I should have continued silent on the subject. But this from appearance, is part of a system to paralyze exertions, in the cause of our coun-

try, and in different shapes has been extended to several gentlemen of great respectability, in and out of office. Our late venerable President ADAMS, that great and good man, who in our conflict for liberty, was the pride of Massachusetts and an oracle of Congress; who for revolutionary services has not been surpassed by many others: and who has been publishing, in a series of letters, the history of his political career, a work promising essential and permanent service to his country; merely for this has been also threatened "with assassination in his bed." And do the foes of this country, expect by any means to check its friends in support of its cause? Are these to be paralysed by the dread of slander or falsehood? That would manifest weakness in the extreme. They fear to do wrong and nought but that. Are they to be intimidated by apprehensions for their property, easements or enjoyments! These would betray a sordid disposition, the birth right of slaves. Are they to be appalled by contemptible threats of death? The real prospect of it in their country's cause, can never daunt the patriotic sons of Freeman. They disdain threats, and bid defiance to every attempt for arresting their duty to the public, and above all, their support of the National government, the main pillar of our Union, Liberty and Independence."

Lexington Library.

ORDERED—That the following shares in the Lexington Library be forfeited, unless redeemed on or before the first day of April next, viz:
Samuel Ayres John Moore
James Hughes Oliver Hart
And the following, if not redeemed in three months from this date.
Charles Finch Geo. Caldwell.
Hugh Crawford By order of the Directors.
DAVID LOGAN, Sec'y.
Feb. 15, 1812. 8-3t

Notice.

THE Kentucky Mutual Assurance Society against losses by fire in this commonwealth, having been authorised by Law to go into operation—the subscribers to that society are requested to meet at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait, on Monday the 2d of March next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect a president and twelve directors, and do such other business as may be necessary, conformable to the Law establishing said society.

THOMAS T. BARR,
THOMAS JANUARY,
CHARLES WILKINS.

February 17, 1812. 8t-f

Tandy & Castleman

HAVE A QUANTITY OF
Coffee, Brimstone & Copperas,
For sale for negotiable paper at 90 and 120 days.
8-3t February 17th, 1812.

Coffee & Sugar.

110 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED, IN PRIME ORDER,
FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, BY
J. P. SHATZELL,
Stone house, Corner of Main and
Mill streets.

Lexington, Feb. 13, 1812. 8t-f

Jeremiah Neave

WAS LATELY RECEIVED A FRESH AS-
ORTMENT OF
MERCANDIZE,
Which he will sell for Cash, or approved paper,
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
ON THE MOST MODERATE TERMS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, & Hard
Ware,

A HANDSOME ASORTMENT OF
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,
LADIES' SHOES, STRAW BONNETS,
MEN'S COARSE ditto MEN & BOYS PH-
MOROCCO CAPS, LADEPHIA HATS

Cotton by the Bale.

And Prime Cotton, Retail, as usual.
Span Cotton from different factories,
Hamilton's best Snuff, wholesale or retail
at the Philadelphia prices,

Pittsburgh Castings, Dorsev Iron, Wire &
Brass Sifters for Powder-makers and
others, of all sizes.

Nails, Paints, Stationery, &c.
Linsey, good tow Linen and 600 and 700
Linen, received in exchange for
Merchandise

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1812. 5t-f

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE QUANTITY GOOD Spanish Soal Leather.

And for sale at 2 shillings per pound, at the
store of

MORRISON, BOSWELLS & SUTTON.
February 17, 1812. 1-6t

Academy for Young Ladies.

MRS. BECK

MOST respectfully informs her friends and
the public, that her ACADEMY will be
opened on the 15th of February; in which will
be taught, as usual, every useful as well as every
elegant branch, necessary to form an English,
classical Education. The terms, Twenty-four
Dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, in ad-
vance. A vacation will be given from the 15th
of December, to the 15th of February, for
which no deduction will be made; the weather
at that time, being generally too severe for
young Ladies to encounter; neither will the
age or size of the scholars admitted, make any
difference in the terms. Music and Painting,
not being included in the above terms, will be
taught, by the quarter, at Twelve Dollars.

Mrs. B. pledges herself to make every exer-
tion within the sphere of her abilities, for the
improvement of those with whose education
she may be flattered; and to those friends who
have honoured her with their patronage, she
returns her most sincere and grateful thanks.

WATER-STREET, Lexington, Jan. 24, 1812.—5t-f

Washington county, sc.

[L. S.] In the Common Pleas of Washington
county, March term, 1811—No. 149.
Petition in rei memoriam.
March 18, 1811.
John Buchanan, Esq. and
William Kea, appointed by
the court, commissioners
to take testimony in this
case, for the purpose of
perpetuating the same; and ordered, that the
time of taking such testimony be given in the
paper printed in Kentucky, at Lexington, at
least three weeks previous to the time of ta-
king the same.

Attest, A. MURDOCK, Proth'y.

On Wednesday, the first day of April next
at the hour of 1 o'clock, the undersigned com-
missioners appointed in the foregoing order of
court, will attend at the house of John Buch-
anan, in West Middletown, Pennsylvania, for
the purpose of executing the above commis-
sion. All who are concerned, are desired to
take notice and attend.

JOHN BUCHANAN.
WILLIAM KEA.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Farmer's

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

✓ Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

Blank Bills of Lading and
Bills of Exchange
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LOTTERY,

OR THE PURPOSE OF INCLOSING AND ORNAMENT-

IN THE

Court-House Yard

In Lexington;

Under the direction of the County Court of Fayette

SCHEME.

1 Prize of . . .	\$ 1000 . . .	is . . .	\$ 1000
1 . . . do . . .	500 . . .	is . . .	500
2 . . . do . . .	200 . . .	is . . .	400
4 . . . do . . .	100 . . .	is . . .	400
8 . . . do . . .	50 . . .	is . . .	400
20 . . . do . . .	20 . . .	is . . .	400
40 . . . do . . .	10 . . .	is . . .	400
250 . . . do . . .	6 . . .	is . . .	1500

326 Prizes, amounting to . . . \$ 5000

674 Blanks.

1000 Tickets only, at \$ 5 each, . . . \$ 5000

The drawing will be at the Court-House so

soon as the tickets are sold, and will be finished

in one week—the prizes paid sixty days

after, at the Lottery office.

Persons taking two or more tickets, may

have a credit until 30 days after the drawing,

by giving a note with approved security.

Prizes in the Lexington Library

taken for tickets.

James Morrison, Thomas Coleman,

Charles Wilkins, Thomas Bodley

Abner Le Grand, John H. Norton,

Alexander Parker, Nath. G. S. Hart,

William Prichard, David Castleman.

Tickets in the above and the William &

Mary College Lottery of Virginia, for sale at

the Lottery Office by JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH, Agent.

Lexington, Sept. 18, 1811.

The Steam Mill,

At Lexington, Is now in complete operation.—There is kept at the mill a constant supply of

Flour, Meal, Shorts, Chopped

Rye and Bran,

At the following prices:—

SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 doll's the hundred.

CORN MEAL . . . 42 cents the bushel.

CHOPED RYE . . . 42 cents the bushel.

BRAN . . . 81-4 cents the bush.

SHORTS . . . 1 dollar per hundred.

WHEAT, CORN & WOOD are bought at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR, MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MORTON & CO.

September 23d, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington Ky. on an extensive plan.

WE wish to inform Merchants and Chevers

that they may be supplied with this article on

the most reasonable terms, either by wholesale or

retail. In preparing our tobacco for market, we

pursue the most approved method yet dis-
covered, and we flatter ourselves from the as-
sistant attention which we intend to devote per-
sonally to every branch of the business, and from a
thorough knowledge of the art, that we will be
able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the
western country promptly attended to—and if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of
our customers, we will receive it back again at
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS & CO.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately two or three hundred hogsheads of Tobacco.—Also to hire 15 or 20 Negro Boys to work at the above business.

D. COBBS & CO.

Lexington, June 11, 1811.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE NINE HUNDRED

ACRES OF LAND, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY; ITS SITUATION

ABOUT TWO MILES SOUTH EAST OF THE TOWN OF

VERSAILLES, THE SEAT OF JUSTICE FOR WOODFORD

COUNTY, AND ABOUT TEN MILES FROM LEXINGTON.

There are about 350 acres of the above tract

enclosed, with a new strong fence—250 of

which is well cleared and in cultivation; a prin-
cipal part is fresh, having produced only one

crop of hemp—and about 60 of the woodland

(that is enclosed) well set with grass, affording

luxuriant pasture.

The timber and soil are equal to any in the state.

There are on the premises a comfortable squared log house, stone

chimneys with kitchen and appurtenant out-

houses; a large stone house, formerly occupied

as a distillery, conveniently situated to a large

never failing spring of good water, sufficiently

large for a distillery throughout the year.

This land was originally part of Maj. Peyton

Short's Greenfield estate, which has justly been

considered, taking its advantage of neighbor-

hood, contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail

timer, and water into view, as amongst the

most eligible situations in the state. The above

property will be sold entire, or it will be di-
vided to suit purchasers. A credit will be given

for part of the purchase money, on the interest

being paid annually. This tract was some time

ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and

Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber, whom

application must be made in Lexington.

MADDUX FISHER.

October 1st, 1811.

Was Stolen

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE 1 1/2 MILES

FROM Lexington, on Strood's road, on the

night of the 2d of December, a

Bright Bay Horse,

Fifteen hands high, six years old, paces, trots

and canter very well, has one hind foot white

and a few white hairs in his forehead and just

above his nose—a dent on the right side of his

neck. Shod